

Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
AUGUST 13, 1927



Elizabeth Quereau

Member of the Colorado Civil Service Commission, Where Equal Rights in
the Public Service Prevails.



Feminist Notes

Move for Mother's Right in France

AN effort is being made in France to give the mother equal control with the father over the marriage of a child. As the law stands, when the consent of the parents is necessary for a marriage, and the parents disagree, the consent of the father is sufficient to permit the marriage to take place, but the consent of the mother is not. Senator Louis Martin secured from the Senate an amendment to the Civil Code giving the consent of the mother equal weight with that of the father, so that the consent of either parent would allow the marriage to take place. This measure was modified in the Chamber, and with the modifications has again been reported to the Senate.

Equal Rights in Russia

DECLARING that under Soviet government men and women have Equal Rights in Russia, O. D. Kameneva (a woman) says:

"Women have their active representatives in every branch of Soviet structure and life: the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, diplomatic service, law, teaching profession, co-operatives, science, engineering, factory directors, even the general staff. The stride forward of the 'woman's movement' may be seen from the simple fact that 30 per cent. of the scientific research workers in agricultural experiment stations are women. Women constitute 13 per cent. of factory committees. There are 100,000 women members of Soviets, 102,000 assessors in people's courts, 20,000 worker correspondents, 129,000 Communists, thousands of women cabinet-makers, locksmiths, etc. Such data speak for themselves.

"Let the fact that the last elections to the Soviets in remote Uzbekistan resulted in 13.5 per cent. women being elected to the Soviets serve as proof for the development of activity amongst working-women and peasants."

Source of Women's Ideas

DR. KURT KOFFKA will soon begin at Smith College a five-year research into the source of women's ideas and the processes of learning.

Professor Koffka holds degrees from the Universities of Berlin, Edinburgh, and Frankfurt-on-Main. He has served as a visiting professor or experimentalist at Wisconsin University, Cornell, and Chicago.

Women Engineers All Over World

WHEN the Women's Engineering Society of Great Britain holds its fifth annual meeting at Olympia, September 15-17, it will celebrate the achievement of women engineers in various parts of the world.

Before the war the fully trained woman engineer existed in only one or two countries; today she may be found in ever-increasing numbers practically all over the world. America has the largest number of women engineers at present, but valuable contributions to this sphere of work have also been made by women in France, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Germany, in Russia before the war, and in Japan, where women appear to be concentrating more especially on aviation.

French women have been admitted as students of engineering at the principal schools and colleges since 1916, and, though the percentage is still small, they have already done good work in the laboratories or on the commercial side of engineering. Dutch women first graduated in engineering in 1904, and since then more than 128 women have entered the profession as chemical, structural, electro-technical, civil, and mechanical engineers. Of these at least twenty have appointments in the official Dutch laboratories, while five have found employment in the Dutch Patent Office.

In 1914 the Russian engineering universities were opened to women on equal terms with men, and during the war many Russian girls became highly skilled at various mechanical operations. In Great Britain women are now admitted to the engineering schools of the universities and the leading technical colleges. There are also women members of most of the engineering societies.

Woman Heads Rail Offices

ORLANDO, FLORIDA, is the only city in the United States where the city railroad passenger ticket office is operated entirely by women, according to an announcement by the Chamber of Commerce. Orlando is also the largest city in the United States where a woman is the city ticket and passenger agent. Julia Chapman holds this unique position.

Miss Chapman came from Newberry, North Carolina, with her parents when she was nine years old. When she was 15 she started work in a book store. Since, she has been in a number of lines, but the railroad business met her fancy and her success is exemplified by her present position.

Church Women's Program

THE leading part of the program of the League of the Church Militant, women's organization of the Anglican Church, for the coming year will be revision of the Book of Common Prayer. Part of this revision includes the deletion of the word "obey" and the question, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" from the marriage ceremony. Another revision the league advocates is a "Form and Manner of Making of Deaconesses." The purposes of the society is to urge upon the church "the recognition of the equal worth of all humanity, without distinction of race, class, or sex, and the practical implications of that belief." At the recent meeting an amendment to the "Objects of the League" was made to read: "The establishment of Equal Rights and opportunities for men and women in Church and State." A resolution was also adopted to further the employment of women in whatever services of religion as are at present open to the laity.

Science as a Field for Women

CHEMICAL engineering is a new field in which Cooper Union, New York's great free school founded in 1859 by Peter Cooper, is holding out opportunity to women, according to Professor H. G. Byers, head of the Union's department of chemical engineering.

"The positions open to women are practically the same as those open to men," Professor Byers said. "I do not believe there is the slightest prejudice against them in this field."

"The work consists largely of consulting practice in laboratories where people seek information, research work and control work in factories. The last is concerned with analyzing and keeping track of the quality of raw materials and products."

"The teaching profession in this branch of science is, of course, open to women on an equal basis with men, and there is great demand for them in technical secretarial positions."

"Though this department of Cooper Union is open to women, it has not been bombarded by feminine applicants. Of two women students enrolled, one is a young Polish girl from Passaic, New Jersey, and another, from Hastings-on-Hudson, has been for four years fitting herself for chemical engineering in the night school of science, expecting to continue for two years longer."

Women in Civil Service in Colorado

By Elizabeth W. Quereau

WHILE the members of the National Woman's Party are working for an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Civil Service Commission of Colorado is busily engaged in dispensing Equal Rights for the men and women employees of the State, as the Civil Service Amendment, Article 12, Section 13, of the State Constitution reads, "All appointees shall be qualified electors of the State."

This constitutional right of a woman to become a State employee is further reinforced by a Supreme Court decision of January 9, 1922, No. 10144; the People of the State of Colorado, at the relation of Alice Adams Fulton, plaintiff vs. Rev. Father William O'Ryan, president of the State Board of Charities and Correction. Mrs. Fulton at that time was acting as secretary to the Board of Charities and Correction; among the duties of the secretary of the Board was that of investigating penal, charitable, and other institutions; Mrs. Fulton performed these duties.

The legislature of 1921 in the general appropriation bill made no provision for the salary of secretary, but appropriated a salary of the same amount Mrs. Fulton had been receiving for the salary of a male investigator, although there was no such office, statutory or constitutional. The Supreme Court held that if this was an attempt to create a new office it was void as Article 5, Section 32, provided that the general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations; it also violated Article 5, Section 21, with reference to titles of bills; the court further held that if it was an attempt to legislate the relator (Mrs. Fulton) out of office and put another in, it was void for the same reasons and the further reason that it *violated the Civil Service Amendment*.

Mrs. Fulton, who made this successful fight for equality under the Colorado Civil Service, is a member of the National Woman's Party.

COLORADO first had civil service in 1907 by legislative enactment; in 1912 this was amended by an initiated law; in 1915 the legislature passed a new act and repealed all the others. In 1918 the people passed the Civil Service Constitutional Amendment and the enabling act was passed by the Legislature of 1919. Thus one can see the Civil Service Commission has been dispensing for some length of time Equal Rights for men and women employees of the State.

The present commission is composed of Colonel P. J. Hamrock, William T. Lambert, Jr., and Elizabeth W. Quereau. It seems fitting that a woman should be a member of this commission as about 29 per cent. of the State employees are women. In this connection it might be noted that President Woodrow Wilson established the precedent, and first appointed a woman on the Federal Civil Service Commission, in the person of Helen Hamilton Gardner. This was the exercise of far-seeing judgment and the best kind of psychology.

There has been an entire revolution in the last one hundred years in regard to the position of women. Statistics show that the percentage of women in industry was, in—

1880.....	14.7 per cent.
1890.....	17.4 per cent.
1900.....	18.8 per cent.
1910.....	23.4 per cent.
1920.....	21.1 per cent.

Taking the State employees of Colorado as a test group, this State is running a little ahead of the above figure as the proportion of women employees in this group is 29 per cent.

IT is interesting to note what fields the women have entered, as the following figures will show:

Stenographers, 112; clerks, 48; clerk-typists, 37; matrons, 24; nurse attendants, 19; secretaries, 14; chief clerks, 8; dietitians, 5; assistant matrons, 5; cooks, 5; teachers, 6; assistant teachers, 4; nurses, 4; teachers for adult blind, 4; computers, 4; telephone operators, 4; executive clerks, 3; bookkeepers, 3; assistant bookkeepers, 3; seamstresses, 3; girl's supervisors for deaf and blind, 3; domestics, 3; statisticians, 3; waitresses, 3; librarians, 3; assistant librarians, 2; special midwife and infant's nurses, 2; maternity and infant nurses, 2; hatchery helpers, 2; registrars, 2; special investigators, 2.

Also one of each of the following: Music teacher, chief nurse, head nurse, superintendent of nurses, assistant statistician, physician (insane asylum), assistant physician (insane asylum), supervisor and teacher of millinery for the deaf and blind, office assistant, deputy factory inspector, housekeeper, assistant housekeeper, laundress, messenger, assistant superintendent at Home for Dependent

and Neglected Children, tailoress, cooking teacher, chauffeur, cashier, multigraph operator, assistant multigraph operator, organizer in the Child Welfare Department, vice-president of the Board of Correction, technician for the Board of Health, superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, assistant superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, dress-making teacher, deputy registrar, assistant registrar, parole officer of the Industrial School for Girls, addressograph operator, brand expert, assistant physician for the Home for Mental Defectives, special examiner and grader in the Department of Public Instruction, tabulator, assistant mineral superintendent for the Board of Land Examiners, supervisors of certification in the Department of Public Instruction.

WE find that women exercise the intrinsic qualities of efficiency, therefore economy, dependability, faithfulness, resourcefulness and loyalty—all qualities that are beneficial to government. They also give a balance and a sense of due proportion, and a further artistic value. We like to see them, self-possessed and well poised, well groomed and modishly gowned, as they go from errand to errand, flitting through the corridors under the golden dome of the Capitol.

They work hard due to the fact that they stand in greater fear of losing their positions than men, realizing that the handicap of sex militates against them in securing other employment. A woman will work to the uttermost limit of endurance if she thinks her position depends upon it, whereas a man is inclined to take his own time and act somewhat independently. It is a rare thing, almost unknown, for a woman to use her official position for mercenary ends. Malfeasance in office is next to unknown, only a few instances in the entire history of the American Government being on record. Also it is an exploded theory that a woman cannot keep a secret; many a State secret reposes safely in the breast of some loyal and dependable woman employee.

IT is quite natural that women should desire to take a hand in executing the laws of this great land and to fill the posts of honor open to our citizens. Surely the maternal instinct, as well as the paternal, has something to give to government. Together we must go, men and women, hand in hand to build a greater and better country.

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Annual Dues.....	\$10.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.7
House Joint Resolution Number 81.

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1923,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 16, 1923,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

"The First Modern Woman"

ASPASIA has been called "the first modern woman." Perhaps that is because she knew what she wanted, and dared go after it in the face of custom and law and prejudice.

Gertrude Atherton has made in "The Immortal Marriage" (Boni and Liveright) a novel of the story of that fight of Aspasia's for happiness and freedom and the right to think and talk and work with her husband, Pericles, for the benefit of Athens.

Despite the population notion, Pericles was her husband in fact, and according to present-day standards, despite the fact that he himself had made a law prohibiting the marriage of an Athenian to any person not of pure Athenian blood—and Aspasia was from Miletus.

Mrs. Atherton pictures the state of women of Athens as one of almost complete subjection and effacement. Women were not educated. Women did not sit at the banquet tables with their husbands. Women did not walk in the Agora. Women were not even loved. Men married them because there was a law requiring Athenian men to be married by the time they were 30, and because every Greek wished for sons to carry on his name and pay ceremonial honors to his corpse. It was a tremendously shocking *gaucherie* for a man to love a woman. Men loved young men. They merely married women for the benefit of the State and the continuation of the family. Right-thinking men simply ignored women except for child-bearing and housekeeping purposes. Sometimes they made companions of educated heterae.

So Aspasia's first victory came when she won the right to be loved by her husband. And that love lasted through misfortunes and contumely that arose from it.

Around the banquet table of Pericles and Aspasia gathered the men whose names have made Athens living through the ages—Socrates, Phidias, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and the rest. Aspasia was there, and these men were glad to have her there. That was her second victory. Other women were there, too. That was her third victory.

Because of her example, a few other love marriages were made between young men and young women of the same age. In her home the women gathered and learned to read and sometimes even to think. That, perhaps, was her greatest victory. None of these victories was easily won, and Pericles and Aspasia suffered trials and even disasters because of them. Nevertheless, Pericles stood by her as she stood by him, even to doing that which brought him the greatest scorn when she was being tried for her life.

Of course, her freedom did not extend to many other women in her day. But Mrs. Atherton pictures her as realizing that she had aroused discontent among many wives, and that "discontent is the alpha of revolution."

THERE are many familiar figures in "The Immortal Marriage." There is Agariste, the woman who thought herself an exception, capable of anything men might do, but had no faith in other women's capacities.

There were those who, having got what they wanted for themselves, cared nothing about helping other women find freedom and happiness.

Agariste's words are repeated today many times:

"Our civilization is perfect as it is. The gods have ordained that men shall rule. And a clever woman can always manage her husband and get what she wants."

Regarding the common idea that Aspasia was a hetaera, Mrs. Atherton in a note declares that for twenty-four centuries scholars have done almost no thinking and no research on this remarkable woman, but have accepted the falsities of the comic poets. She says:

"I refer the curious to Adolf Schmidt's 'Pericles and Aspasia' for something like twenty-seven refutations of this ancient and vicious tradition regarding the first intellectual and 'emancipated' woman of whom history, barring the periods of matriarchal rule, has any account."

Apparently it has been easy for male historians to accept slanders about a woman who dared to live life gloriously and to seek freedom for herself as well as for other women. Many women have sought freedom for themselves, and many have worked for freedom for other women without finding full and free and happy lives for themselves. Aspasia did both, and therein lies her greatness and her uniqueness.

Twenty-Two Countries Now Represented On International Council

FIFTY Feminists representing twenty-two countries are now members of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, joining their forces with American women to create a world opinion for Equal Rights between men and women, and to cooperate with one another in Feminist activities in their respective countries, as well as in international activities.

Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Palestine, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey are represented on the Woman's Party's International Advisory Councils. Thus leading Feminists of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and the Carribbean have united to concentrate on bringing about equality between men and women all over the world.

These women represent all shades of social, economic, and political opinion in their various countries, and they belong to many different professions. In one thing only they are of one mind—in believing that men and women should have Equal Rights and bear equal responsibilities throughout the world.

Great Britain leads with eight members of the International Advisory Council, and France is second with seven. Germany has five; Austria, four; Italy, three; and the rest, one or two members each.

Organized only two years ago, the International Advisory Council has grown in that time from a group of twenty-five women representing eleven countries to double its original size and extent.

TWO writers, a lawyer, and the head of a horticultural school are the Austrian members of the Woman's Party's International Advisory Council.

Helene Granitsch, now a journalist and lecturer, had achieved success on the stage prior to her marriage to Dr. Robert Granitsch, a celebrated lawyer. Wealth and leisure have also enabled her to engage in philanthropic and charitable work, as well as in her ceaseless work for Feminism. Among her activities for the improvement of the status of women have been her establishment of an association of housekeepers to inform its members of prices and markets, and the opening of day nurseries throughout Austria. Mme. Granitsch has recently published a book on Feminism, containing chapters written by distinguished men and women of Vienna. She was the first woman elected to the Municipal Council of Vienna.

Gisela Urban is a leading Feminist of

her country, and speaks and writes on the subject.

Dr. Marianne Beth is Austria's leading woman pioneer in the legal profession.

Yella Hertzka headed the first horticultural school for women in Austria. She is president of the Neuen Wiener Frauenclub, and a leading worker in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Frau Hertzka was one of those instrumental in obtaining the passage by the league of a resolution demanding Equal Rights between men and women, particularly stressing equality in the industrial field.

BELGIUM is represented by Lucie Dejardin, a woman who has led a picturesque and hard-working life. Although she was imprisoned and sentenced to death by the Germans for her work in the Belgian secret service, and, after her sentence was commuted and she was exchanged for a German prisoner, was decorated as Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II, she refused to stand for the Belgian Chamber of Deputies because a military vote would elect her. Mme. Dejardin has in her life worked as farmhand, cowherd, bottle-washer, miner, laundress, commercial traveler for a wine merchant, and inspector for the Ministry of Labor. She is a leader in the Belgian Socialist Party, and president of the National Association of Co-operative Guilds. Despite the apparent fullness of her life, she found time to arrange plays and ballets for working people, and to place three hundred starving children of Vienna in working-class homes in Leige.

Cuba is represented by Mrs. L. S. Houston of Havana, the country's leading Feminist, who has organized the women of her country to work for suffrage, and has been most successful among Latin-American countries in obtaining Feminist gains. She founded the Club Feminina.

Czecho-Slovakia's representative on the Council is another journalist — Milena Illova. A member of the Social-Democratic Party, she is a frequent contributor to labor dailies and women's magazines. Mme. Illova is very active in work for peace, and visited the United States in 1924 to attend the conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Egypt is represented by Hoda Charaoui Pasha, president of the Egyptian Woman Suffrage Society, and editor of its magazine, *L'Egyptienne*, and Ceza Nabaraouy, secretary of the society and member of the magazine's staff. Mme. Charaoui is the mother-in-law of Egypt's minister to the United States, and she and Mlle.

Nabaraouy visited the Egyptian Legation and the National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Washington sometime ago, and Mme. Charaoui arrived for another visit on July 28, to study woman suffrage.

FOUR editors are among France's eight members of the Council. Mme. Boas de Jouvenal founded *La Bienvenue Française*, and she exercises a wide influence upon the social and diplomatic life of France.

Emma Anatole France, widow of the distinguished French writer, and Anthippe Couchoud, two new members of the Council, are chairman of the Board of Directors and managing editor, respectively, of *La Revue de la Femme*. Mme. France was born in Alsace and lived in St. Louis, Missouri, from the age of 10 to the age of 22. She expects to visit the United States soon and will confer with National Woman's Party leaders on the international aspects of Feminism.

Maria Verone is editor of *Les Droits des Femmes*, president of the League for Women's Rights in France, and president of the suffrage section of the French National Council of Women.

Gabrielle Duchene is founder of the French Bureau of Feminist Interests, of the French Committee for Aid to Children, of the Producers' Co-operative Society, and vice-president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She is known as mother of the women's trade union movement in France, and the originator of the campaign for equal pay for equal work.

Mme. Malaterre-Sellier is general secretary of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, and a Feminist orator of international reputation. She was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the decoration of the Legion of Honor for her activities during the World War.

Marcelle Capy and Camille Drevet are two leading French Feminists who have recently joined the International Advisory Council of the Woman's Party.

Germany is represented by a lawyer who is also an editor, a member of the Reichstag who is a physician, an editor, a worker for peace and Feminism, and the woman who is probably the world's most outstanding worker for women and children.

Dr. Anita Augspurg is a leading lawyer and Feminist, and a co-editor of *Die Frau im Staat*, with Lida Gustava Heymann, another member of the Council.

Dr. H. Stegemann is a physician and a member of the Reichstag.

Dr. Helene Stoecker is the organizer

of the Union for the Protection of Motherhood, and has visited the United States in connection with her work. She has been a guest at National Headquarters of the Woman's Party.

Gertrud Baer is a worker for peace who visited the United States several years ago speaking on peace and Feminism. She is youthful and a compelling speaker.

A PEERESS in her own right who is also an industrial leader, publisher, and financier; a novelist; one of the few women in London's "City" which corresponds to our "Wall Street"; a physician; the president of the great English Catholic women's association; the secretary of a social hygiene organization; and other leading Feminists make up England's membership in the International Advisory Council of the Woman's Party.

Lady Rhondda, publisher of *Time and Tide*, sits on the directorate of twenty companies, is a viscountess in her own right. There is no more outstanding and uncompromising Feminist than Viscountess Rhondda, who last year made that remarkable speech clearly marking the line between the Feminists and the Reformers. She heads the Six Point Group and the Open Door Council in England, and has led the fight for the right of peeresses who hold their rank by virtue of inheritance rather than marriage to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

Virginia Crawford is the president of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, the organization of Catholic Women which stands for Equal Rights between men and women in every aspect of life, and is active in working for the advancement of women. She is a poor-law guardian and a borough councillor.

Dorothy Evans, who has just attended the convention of the Woman's Party as the representative of British Feminists, has a thousand agents working under her selling stock in co-operative investment companies to workers. She was formerly secretary of the Women Civil Servants' Association.

Dr. Elizabeth Knight is treasurer of the Women's Freedom League, one of England's outstanding Feminist organizations.

Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, who came with her husband, a member of Parliament, to attend the Interparliamentary Union in Washington in 1925, was a leader in the militant suffrage campaign in England, and one of the founders of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Dr. Louisa Martindale is an eminent physician, and the head of one of the few hospitals staffed and officered by women.

Alison Neilans, as secretary of the British Association for Social and Moral Hygiene, works for equality in the treat-

ment of venereal diseases and for the abolition of prostitution. She is a Feminist in every sense of the word.

Elizabeth Robins is a novelist, and author of that indictment of sex antagonism, "Ancilla's Share."

Greece is represented by Marie Svolou of Athens, Feminist leader and representative of the women of her country at international gatherings.

Holland's members are the eminent Dr. Aletta Jacobs, pioneer woman physician and advocate of birth control, and Hulter van der Graff de Bruyn, the outstanding Feminist leaders of their country.

Hungary is represented by Vilma Glucklich, president of the Hungarian Woman Suffrage Association.

Ireland has two members, Mrs. H. F. Skeffington, president of the Woman's Citizenship Association and leader of the Feminist movement in her country since the early days of the woman suffrage campaign, and Charlotte Despard, the beloved veteran suffragist, social worker, worker for Irish freedom, and pacifist (although her brother is General French of the British Army). Mrs. Despard was president of the Women's Freedom League from the time of its organization until suffrage was won.

A PHYSICIAN, a professor of law, and an author and journalist, are Italy's representatives on the International Advisory Council of the Woman's Party.

Dr. Teresita Sandesky-Scelba is a physician, and vice-president of the Association of University Women of Rome. She is a doctor in the Children's Clinic of Rome, and she advocates full freedom of opportunity, status, and rights for women.

Dr. Teresa Labriola is professor of law at the University of Rome, president of the Judicial Committee of the National Council of Italian Women, and a practicing attorney. She has made a close study of the position of women under the laws of Italy.

Maria Loschi, born a countess, is a busy professional woman. She speaks and writes six languages fluently, is a teacher of French to the royal princess, and has written a book on the position of women in the syndicates. She was chief of the press bureau of the International Committee with the Plebiscite Commission in Germany, to which she was sent as a representative of her country. She was sent by her country to the United States in 1918 as a special envoy to study conditions here, and is now one of the editors of *La Donna Italiana*.

Norway's members are Dr. Ellen Gleditsch, professor of radio-activity at the University of Norway and one of the three women members of the Norwegian Academy of Science, and Betsy Kjelsberg, government factory inspector.

Roumania is represented by Helen

Romiciano, recording secretary of the International Council of Women, and Helene Vacaresco, poet scholar, and Feminist, who is a delegate from Roumania to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Palestine is represented by Dr. Rosa Welt Straus, who has worked indefatigably for Equal Rights between men and women in the Zionist movement, and has achieved great success there. Dr. Straus has spoken at National Headquarters of the Woman's Party.

Persia's representative is Sedighe Dolatbadi, director of *La Voix des Femmes*, and worker for suffrage and equality in Persia.

Princess Daniel Poliakoff is the Russian member of the International Advisory Council. She is now living in Paris where she is engaged in establishing modern hospitals throughout Europe. She won the decoration of the Legion of Honor during the World War for her work in the Russian Hospital in Paris, of which she was co-head with her husband. She was one of the foremost Feminists of the Czarist regime in Russia.

S WEDEN is represented by Baroness Ruth Stjernstedt, who is the head of an international progressive school to which children from many countries go.

Marguerite Gobat represents the women of Switzerland on the International Advisory Council. She is a member of the International Board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the leading Feminist of her country.

Turkey's representative on the International Advisory Council is one of the most distinguished personages in her country during the transition period through which it is going today. Halide Edib Hanoum, whose "Memoirs" recently attracted attention in this country as well as in England and Turkey, is the undisputed leader of the Feminists of Turkey, and has devoted her life to the advancement of Turkish women. To her may be given much of the credit for the rapid strides made recently by Turkish women. While her most outstanding work has been in the education of Turkish women, she has always worked for complete equality between men and women, and has gained many points in a brief period.

I T is these fifty women who have united "to bring into closer relationship the women who are working all over the world in the common cause of raising the position of women; to provide a vigilant group to guard the interests of women in all international agreements and to promote the program for Equal Rights for men and women throughout civilization," as is the stated purpose of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party.

In Defence of Bachelors

By An English Woman

THERE is a remarkable proposal (indicated in a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer from Harry Day, M.P.) to tax all bachelors in England over twenty-five years of age, and devote the funds to the maintenance of orphans. It is not generally recognized, however, that the most logical way to tax bachelors, male and female, is already in operation, represented by that part of the income tax from which a married man is relieved in consideration of the fact that he maintains his wife and family. There is undoubtedly a strong case for making this relief more adequate to meet the actual cost of the maintenance of the given number of persons. It would also be reasonable to earmark a sum proportionate to this extra tax, paid by bachelor men and women, to the care of orphans, as is proposed by Mr. Day.

A good deal of horror was expressed at the alleged "nationalization of women" in Russia, but here is our orthodox Mr. Day proposing what is virtually a "nationalization of husbands," bachelors being forced into marriage at the point of an inland revenue demand note.

The relief for those who maintain children whether men or women, married or unmarried, should certainly be more adequate, and the breadwinner should in all cases be given an allowance for the maintenance of the person who actually rears the children. It should be as simple for the widow or unmarried woman to secure the housekeeper allowance, if she

has to earn the wherewithal to maintain children, as it is for the widower. The concession has recently been granted in certain cases of this sort, but only after years of pressure and struggle, and it not even yet clearly part of the policy of the Income Tax Authorities. The income tax form provides for a man to claim allowance for his wife or the widower for the person who takes care of his children (a relative, or, if none available, another), but there is no place for a widow or unmarried person to claim a similar relief.

As it is, a married man without children is quite unfairly favored. He usually gets a woman without salary solely devoted to caring for his comfort, and in addition he gets an income tax allowance on top of that. The poor bachelor and still poorer spinster have to pay salaries to the persons who put their slippers to warm and get no income tax relief either. The "wife" (as apart from the mother) allowance is an anomaly and ought to be abolished and the "child and its nurse" allowance increased.

Mr. Day would tax bachelors—but why not childless married men? They are the "spoilt children of the law." And by what rule of logic exempt the spinster? True we are still retrograde enough to pay her at a lower rate per job on account of her sex only. Mr. Day, we know, recognises the anomaly of this stick-in-the-

mud system, but his remedy is to advocate that we wallow still further in the mud and differentiate over again between men and women who are virtually "in the same boat." What a roundabout solution! Why not give men and women equal pay for equal work and put upon them equal responsibilities? It will be argued that this cannot be because most men marry and have families, whereas women do not. Give women the means, however, and they will be just as glad to have homes and share them with some special companion. Some would like to have a woman friend to live with them and others to marry an unemployed man, perhaps. Helena Normanton, one of our first women barristers, used to say that what she wanted was a "nice domesticated husband." There are not a few professional women who agree with her, and such husbands will not be far to seek when the women can afford to make "cosy little homes" for them.

As a nation, we are coming more and more to recognize women's right to earn and to buy what she wants with her earnings, and thus we are coming up against all the anomalies created by a system of underpaid spinsters and dependent wives. At all costs, however, we must avoid the tangles which will result from remedies, such as Mr. Day's bachelor tax—remedies which once again make a difference in treatment between men and women whose conditions, needs, and interests are really identical.

University Women's Center in London

A CENTRAL residence and meeting ground for women university graduates pursuing post-graduate work was opened in London on July 1 by Queen Mary. The purpose of the club house, as explained by Professor Claribel Spurgeon, chairman of the Crosby Hall Endowment Fund, is "to enable women who could not otherwise afford it to pursue their studies in foreign countries."

Professor Winifred Cullis is president of the British Federation of University Women, which endowed the club. Crosby Hall, which the Federation bought for the club house, is a fine specimen of fifteenth century British architecture.

Flags presented by the diplomatic corps of twenty-seven nations decorated the hall when Her Majesty was received there by a large and distinguished company, including Lady Buxton, Lady Aberdeen, Viscountess Rhondda, and the leading educational and foreign representatives.

The old hall of Sir John Crosby was built in 1466 in Bishopsgate, in the heart of London. In 1907 it was threatened with demolition to make room for city offices, and owing to the public-spirited University and City Association, the building, with its beautiful oriel window and oaken roof was carefully removed and rebuilt in Sheyne Walk, Chelsea, on a site that was once the garden of Sir Thomas More, overlooking the river.

Later the property was transferred to the British Federation of University Women, who launched an appeal to all interested in education and international progress to support an endowment and building fund.

The recently completed northern wing, built in a style which harmonizes well with the original medieval building, contains rooms for about forty resident students and for the staff. Club rooms for the members of the National Federation of University Women have also been built.

All students must be engaged in re-

search or post-graduate work and it is believed that the corporate life of this international center will contribute in no small measure to mutual understanding and usefulness. Queen Mary not only consented to perform the opening ceremony, but showed her interest in the scheme by sending £50 with which to furnish a study bedroom for a British student.

The Queen of Norway has, too, furnished a room for a Norwegian student. Dame Millicent Fawcett chose green and buff for one which she has had decorated, and Viscountess Harcourt, Sir Joseph Duveen, and Lady Pollock have also decorated rooms. The room furnished by Queen Mary is in russet and gold, with walnut furniture. It overlooks the river. A divan bed with gay chintz, a table, several comfortable chairs, hot and cold water, a bookcase and writing table, chest of drawers and cupboard space are among the attractions of this charming room.

News from the Field

Organizing in Montana

MARY CAROLINE TAYLOR, chairman of the Illinois State Branch of the National Woman's Party, has been organizing and speaking before branches of the Party and at public gatherings in Montana. She has spoken and organized in Butte, Helena, Missoula, and other Montana towns.

Speaking in Missoula on July 20, Miss Taylor told the large audience which attended the meeting that Montana women enjoy rights almost equal to those of Montana men, but that they should support the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution because State legislation is neither secure nor permanent, and because the adoption of the amendment is a necessary step to woman's full development and advancement in all fields.

Miss Taylor was introduced in Missoula by a former governor of Montana, Joseph Dixon. She has in the last month organized and spoken in five States, and has helped with the legal research. She is a teacher in the Chicago public schools.

Wide publicity was given to her work in Montana.

Kansas City's Reception to Delegates

IN Kansas City, Missouri, a most enthusiastic occasion was that of the luncheon given to the delegates en route to the National Woman's Party convention. A reception committee, composed of the Missouri State chairman, Estelle Balfour Bennett, Mrs. J. C. Glenn, Faith Cook Bradfield, Mrs. Stanley Frelove, and Mrs. Fred Sutton, greeted the travelers at the Union Station.

The delegation went immediately to headquarters, at the Hotel President, where most generous hospitality was shown the party, after which they were escorted over the city in automobiles. At 1.30 P. M. a delicious luncheon was served in the beautifully unique Aztec room of the hotel to about one hundred and twenty-five guests. Tables were elaborately decorated with baskets of white and gold. They were filled with large white daisies, purple larkspur, and golden coreopsis. The handles were tied with gold and purple tulle, making a pleasing display of the Party colors. The basket in the centre of the speakers' table was similarly decorated, but was in the shape of a garden hat, of white and gold straw, set on a gilded circular platform, signifying that "our hat is in the ring!"

Mayor Beach, introduced by Mrs. Bennett, gave the guests a hearty welcome, stating that as women had rightfully won the right to vote, they should naturally be given Equal Rights. Edwin J. Shanahan, representing the city manager, also made

a very ardent talk in behalf of the justice of women's obtaining Equal Rights.

The speakers of the afternoon were Dorothy Evans of London, England; Gail Laughlin, Maine; Mary A. Murray, New York; and Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware. Each speaking from her own individual experiences gave the listening guests a broad concept of the work of the National Woman's Party.

EQUAL RIGHTS, the official organ of the Party, and membership cards were distributed among the guest, many of whom were representatives of the city's most prominent clubs. Many new members were added to the ever growing list of the Kansas City Branch of the National Woman's Party.

Missouri Hears Convention Report

THE Missouri State Branch of the National Woman's Party held an open meeting, to which all women were invited, on July 27 at which Estelle Balfour Bennett, official delegate, made a report on the national convention, July 7-10.

Mrs. Bennett, Missouri State chairman, told the story of the convention from the day the train left Washington with officers and delegates all through the final meetings of the deputation to President Coolidge at Rapid City, South Dakota.

The action taken by convention, the reports on the work of the National Woman's Party, and the speeches made at the convention were outlined by Mrs. Bennett.

What One Delegate Thinks About Convention

THE following letter from Belle Bortin Rupp, Milwaukee lawyer and leader of the Wisconsin State Branch of the National Woman's Party, is an indication of what the convention meant to those who attended it:

National Woman's Party,
Capitol Hill,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

Now that I am back home, may I express my congratulations to the Party for the splendid and inspiring convention which we held, and my happiness in being fortunate to enjoy it; also that I was able to go with the other envoys on the deputation to President Coolidge.

The trip was a treat in itself. It shall always be a sacred memory, especially that fine, big spirit shown in the send-off the envoys received at Memorial Park.

I want to express my gratitude to the women at headquarters who

planned the convention and deputation, and executed their ideas so admirably and well. Their work was superb. As far as offering inspiration, swelling our ranks, and educating the public in general through publicity that this is a truly momentous national cause, no one thing could have done more for us and the cause.

Here's hoping for frequent repetition of such glorious efforts in the future until we reach success.

Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) BELLE BORTIN RUPPA.

Two Million Dollar Fund Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, Treasurer
NETTIE TRAIL: C. P. A., Auditor.

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters December 7, 1912, to July 21, 1927, \$1,409,989.44.

Contributions, membership and other receipts July 21 to 28, 1927:

Mrs. Cora B. Johnson, S. D.....	\$1.00
Mrs. Martha Woods Halley, S. D.....	1.00
Mrs. J. J. Runner, S. D.....	1.00
Miss Grace M. Eddy, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. Katherine E. Smith, Ohio.....	27.00
Dr. Mary J. Lobdell, Colo.....	20.00
Mrs. M. Cranmer, Colo.....	20.00
Per California Branch:	
(California Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Mary C. McQuiston.....	5.00
Mrs. Nion Tucker.....	5.00
Miss Martha Ijams.....	5.00
Mrs. Nancy Barr Mavity.....	5.00
Miss Winifred Black.....	.50
Miss Elizabeth Riddell.....	.50
Miss Fanny Bagley.....	.50
Miss Helen Niles.....	.50
Mrs. Lillian B. White.....	.50
Mrs. K. L. Piper.....	.50
Miss Eva Deutsch.....	.50
Mrs. Julia Collier.....	.50
Mrs. Hillhouse.....	.50
Miss Hattie Leszynsky.....	.50
Mrs. T. P. D. Gray.....	.50
Mrs. Winifred Fouts, Colo.....	35.00
Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, N. Y.....	10.00
Madame Alice Baroni, N. Y.....	25.00
Miss Augusta B. Taylor, N. Y.....	5.00
Montana Branch, per Miss Mathilde Ammen....	100.00
Per Buffalo, N. Y., Branch:	
(Buffalo Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. C. Mueller.....	1.00
Mrs. R. Fotheringham.....	5.00
Mrs. M. R. Movius.....	2.50
Subscriptions to EQUAL RIGHTS (forwarded to EQUAL RIGHTS office).....	6.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters.....	26.25
Total receipts, July 21 to 28, 1927.....	\$312.25
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to July 28, 1927	\$1,410,301.69

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